

The shekel

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**IGCAM INTRODUCES WORLD'S FIRST
ALL-COLOR STATE MEDAL**



Searchers for the Messiah
by
Moshe Elazar Castel



Published by the
AMERICAN ISRAEL
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, INC.



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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE OF A.I.N.A.

The AMERICAN ISRAEL NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION is a cultural and educational organization dedicated to the study and collection of Israel's coinage, past and present, and all aspects of Judaica Numismatica. It is a democratically organized, membership oriented group, chartered as a non-profit association under the laws of the State of New York.

As an educational organization, the primary responsibility is the development of programs, publications, meeting and other activities which will bring news, history, technical, social and related background to the study of numismatics. Membership is open to all men and women of goodwill and to clubs who share the common goals of the Association.

The Association is the publisher of THE SHEKEL, a six times a year journal and news magazine prepared for the enlightenment and education of the membership. It neither solicits or accepts advertising, paid or unpaid. Its views are the views and opinions of the writers and the pages and columns are open to all who submit material deemed by the editors to be of interest to the members.

The Association sponsors such major cultural/social/numismatic events as an annual Study Tour of Israel, national and regional conventions and such other activities and enterprises which will benefit the members. Dues are paid annually at \$10.00 per year; life memberships are offered to all at \$150.00. Junior membership (under 18) \$2.50 per year. Your interest and participation will be welcomed by any of the affiliated clubs or as a general member of the Association.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Morris Bram

Dear Friends,

The long hot summer will be over as you read this. I hope that you all enjoyed the pleasures that summertime brought.

Early September brought me to New York to our Seventh Annual Greater New York Numismatic Convention. "Mighty Moe" Weinschel and a team of volunteers had the show well in hand. Dealers found more action than was reported from conventions that same weekend elsewhere in the nation. We had celebrities by the handful: The charming Elizabeth Jones; the smiling John J. Pittman; the officialdom from your own AINA organization. The convention hosted educational meetings with high attendance: The Young Numismatists led by the buoyant Larry Gentile; the American Medal Sculpture Association; the Metropolitan Tokens and Medals Society.

Now we are already looking ahead to 1987.

Don't forget to sign up for our 20th Anniversary Numismatic Study Tour of Israel, March 5-18, 1987. This tour is co-sponsored by the IGCAM Corporation. Highlights include points of religious interest; a special visit to museums and the government mint; breakfast and dinner daily; and travel via luxury air-conditioned coaches. Help us to celebrate our 20th year. The trip is only \$1745 per person.

At this time you are probably in receipt of our annual membership renewal dues notice. As you take the time to renew, don't forget to sign up a FRIEND or a RELATIVE; sponsor a new member. One way for us to meet our expenses and continue with a truly great *Shekel*, is for YOU to enlarge our membership.

Wishing each and every one of our "family" a healthy and joyous New Year.

SHALOM,

Morris



Searchers for the Messiah by Moshe Elazar Castel

CASTEL CREATES FIRST ISRAEL STATE MEDAL IN COLOR

While most Americans have come to think of medals as precious metal—gold or silver—stamped with a commemorative design, there is a long tradition from the time of the Renaissance of medals as a fine art form.

Governments, such as the United States, have traditionally produced portrait medals honoring famous personalities. On the other hand, France has issued hundreds of medals as a modern art medium, and has encouraged sculptors to experiment with abstract styles, innovative finishes, and unusual subject matter. While Israel has primarily issued medals honoring personalities, government agencies and organization anniversaries, recently they too have commissioned free-form medals by prominent world-class artists, created purely for art's sake. These are produced in limited quantities and individually serial numbered just like fine art prints or multiple sculptures.

The first Israel fine art medal was created by the world renowned Yaacov Agam last year; the "And There

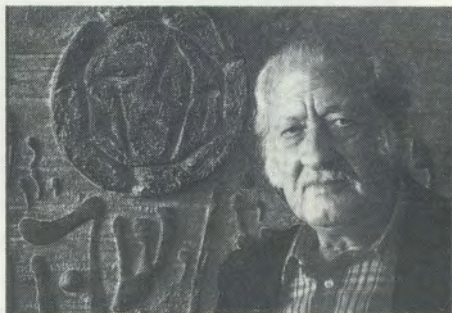
Was Light" pieces were the first medals to feature a holographic image. The second such fine art medal has been designed by Moshe Castel, who is considered one of the founders of modern Israeli art.

Born in Jerusalem in 1909, Castel descends from a Spanish family which came to the Holy Land from Castile about 500 years ago. For the past four decades he has made his home in Safed, the medieval town that gave birth to Jewish Mysticism as expressed in the Zohar and Kabbalah. Castel, influenced by the French impressionist Rouault, has found inspiration in the Bible and ancient Hebrew writing. He has blended these into notable works of art, such as his oil painting "Searchers for the Messiah," initially shown at the 1948 Biennale Exhibition in Venice, and acquired by the Vatican Museum ... the only work of an Israeli artist exhibited there! Moshe Castel's works are also on view in other famous museums around the world. Now for the first time Castel work can be acquired by collectors in a unique medallic form in gold, silver and bronze.

The obverse of the new medal features an original "Searchers for the Messiah" lithograph in 15 colors, each initialled by Castel. This is framed by the medal, inscribed with the title and artist's name in English and Hebrew, as well as "Jerusalem" in both modern and ancient Hebrew. Pictured in the original lithograph is the great Kabbalist mystic Isaac Ben Solomon Luria (1534-1572), known as Ari, and his followers "reaching out as one in a gesture of adhesion and ecstasy toward the ever-outstretched arm of the Messiah."

The reverse design depicts the stylized figures of a man and woman with interlaced arms and the inscription "Everlasting Love" (*Jeremiah 31:2*) in English, modern and ancient Hebrew writing. Castel indicates that he meant to "represent both cosmic and individual harmony, the return to the lost Garden of Eden." Both sides of the medal are designed and produced in relief that reflects the artist's work with basalt (dark igneous volcanic rock), remi-

niscant of ancient steles. They have been produced entirely in Israel by the Kretschmer and Government Mints, with the aid of colorist David Tamerin and under the personal supervision of Castel.



Moshe Castel

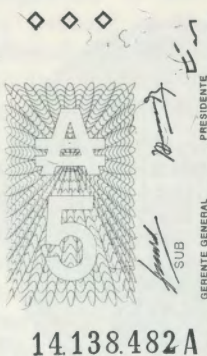
Moshe Castel's signed and numbered 15-color lithograph/medals were announced in September in the following authorized versions: 5,000 Bronze 70 mm.; 4,500 Pure Silver 26 mm.; 1,800 Pure Silver 50 mm.; 3,500 18 Karat Gold 24 mm.; and 1,200 22 Karat Gold 38 mm.



BEN ZVI HONORED ON NEW BANKNOTE

Prof. Michael Bruno, Governor of the Bank of Israel (right) presents an album containing one of the first banknotes of the new denomination of NIS 100.- to members of the family of the late President of Israel, Mr. Itzhak Ben Zvi, whose portrait adorns the new note, introduced into circulation on August 19, 1986.

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA



Justo Jose de Urquiza: His liberal legislation in the 19th century opened Argentina to Jewish settlement.

MEDALS AND NUMISMATICS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF ARGENTINA

By Edward Baruch

Argentina: It is a land of many paradoxes. Theodore Herzl once mentioned the possibility of settlement of an underdeveloped part of Argentina for Jews in the Diaspora. Less than 100 years later 400,000 Jews live there in one of the largest concentrations of Jews in the world.

Much has been written and said about anti-Semitism in Argentina. The truth of the matter is that the overwhelming majority of Argentinians abhor racism. This was especially evident during Israel's 1967 Six-Day War when outpourings of support by people from all walks of life were received by Argentina's Jewish community. During that war Argentine Jews volunteered to fight for Israel in far larger percentages than their American counterparts. Today 70,000 Jews from Argentina live in Israel, most in the Tel Aviv and Jerusalem areas.

To understand why Jewish immigration to Argentina flourished, one must go back in history to a very important date, 1852. It was then that Juan Manuel de Rosas, a tyrant who had ruled Argentina for two decades, was defeated in the Battle of Caseros by Justo Jose de Urquiza. Rosas, the hero of the small but virulently active anti-Semitic right wing of the period, fled to England.

Urquiza, who became President of the country, pressed for liberal democratic laws which would permit the massive inflow of minority groups. This enabled the settlement of the first significant Jewish community in Argentina. The Constitution which was ratified included full freedom of religion to all . . . with limits. For example, the Catholic Church won a decisive battle in that the Constitution also provided that both the President and Vice-President of the coun-



The German-born philanthropist who saved Jews by sending them to Argentina.

try must be of the Roman Catholic faith. This statute has prevailed to this day. The liberalized laws during Urquiza's presidency—1854 through 1860—opened the golden age of Jewish opportunity.

Pogrom Refugees Build Argentina

In 1889, with the encouragement of the Argentine authorities, the first Jewish settlers from Russia arrived. Argentina, then sparsely populated, was in great need of skilled artisans and laborers. The extent of this immigration was due largely to the efforts of Baron Maurice de Hirsch, the German-born philanthropist. He spent millions of pounds sterling in a massive drive to save countless thousands of Jewish families from Russian pogroms by resettling them onto farmland in Argentina's province of Sante Fe. His determination proved to be an important and successful enterprise, both for the Jewish colonists and for the country.

The venture was even more surprising when one takes onto account that the Jewish immigrants were not familiar with agriculture and soil conditions in particular. New techniques had to be introduced. One innovation introduced by the Jewish

settlers was the production of sunflowerseed. Its oil became a major agricultural asset, the staple for the entire country's edible oil consumption. Its export contributed to reduction of Argentina's balance of trade payments.

It became apparent in a few generations that assimilation was taking its toll. The exodus from the land to the big urban centers was only a matter of time. After a few decades, it had become difficult to distinguish the outer traits of the native *gauchos* (cowboys) from those of the Jewish colonizers' garb and demeanor. Today only a minuscule nucleus of Jewish settlers remain in the interior.



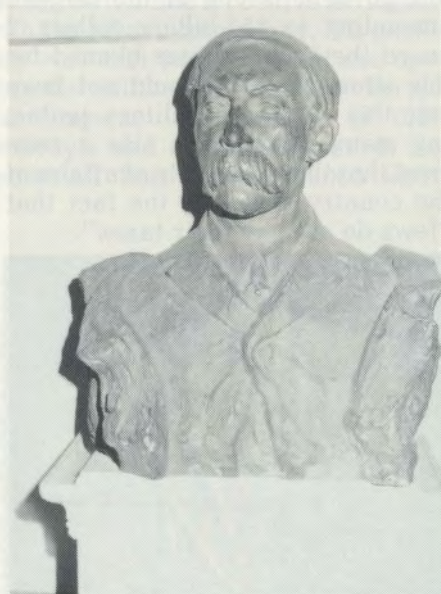
Collection of the Author

The migration to the cities was primarily evident in Buenos Aires which offered the best chances for Jewish social, cultural and religious activities.

Jewish Leaders in Argentina

Louis Hartwig Brie, a German Jew who fought with great valor in the Brazilian army against Rosas in 1852, also distinguished himself in a later war that Argentina waged against Paraguay from 1865 through 1870. Brie stayed active in Argentina's military affairs; in 1890, together with his friend Leandro Alem—founder of the *Union Civica Radical*, the largest and most popular political party in Argentina until the advent of Juan Domingo Peron—he successfully helped suppress a revolutionary movement against the government.

Another immigrant Jew, Joseph Alexander Berheim, a printer from Alsace, became President Urquiza's press attache. He later founded the *Courrier de la Plata*, the first French daily in Buenos Aires.



Life-size bust of Dr. Noe Yarcho, an imposing piece of sculpture, at the Jewish Museum, Templo Libertad, Buenos Aires.

Today's outstanding Jewish personalities in Argentina are known across the land. Dr. Noe Yarcho, the poor people's healer, known to have used his special talents and his smile to cure his patients, most at no charge, is called the "miracle doctor." Another giant, Alberto Gerchunoff, famous novelist, is author of "*Los Gauchos Judios*" (*The Jewish Gauchos*), hailed as a literary masterpiece and assigned to all students at Argentine institutions of learning.

In fact, the opportunity that Argentina gave to the Jewish immigrants had an everlasting impact on just about every institution. In literature, there arose a new breed of writers and intellectuals. In technology, Jews helped to introduce television. In agricultural development, they created co-operatives that helped the common man to raise his own crops, thereby elevating his standard of living. Playwrights, both in Yiddish and Spanish. Artists and painters, like Moses Faigenblum, known for his oil portraits of local Argentine scenes as well as scenes of Warsaw during the Nazi occupation; and Mauricio Lasansky, whose holocaust drawings established him as one of the leaders in his art. He subsequently taught in the United States and became a consultant for the *Guggenheim Foundation*.

In May of this year I visited Argentina for 17 days. I had not been there since late 1983, and did not expect any visible change. I was, however, shocked by what was going on.

Officially, there are over 1-million unemployed in Greater Buenos Aires, with about half of the country's population holding marginal jobs. The average worker earns between \$100 and \$200 per month, hardly enough to subsist. As a result, there are daily strikes or street demonstrations by unions demanding better wages. Wages scheduled

to be paid at the end of each month, are in many cases delayed for one week or two. This widespread practice by private industry is also true of State institutions. I saw two young men on a hunger strike lying on mattresses on *Avenida 9 de Julio*, one of the most fashionable thoroughfares, while others were distributing pamphlets explaining that 300 families from a certain neighborhood were facing imminent eviction. Political factions all hold occasional rallies in support of their particular beliefs.

Crime, because of the chaotic economic conditions, is rampant. A friend of mine living on the outskirts of the city always carries a loaded gun. A major coin dealer from whom I usually acquire the latest local currencies was held up *three times* in one month, this despite the fact that his place is located downtown in the most "secure" area in town. My wife's purse was picked by a young woman on the first day we arrived. Fortunately, she carried no money; her loss was of some cosmetics, which took a while to replace.

Currently, President Raul Alfonsin's administration is being rocked by a scandal called the "Sivak case". Osvaldo Sivak, a Jewish industrialist, was kidnapped a year ago. His family paid the huge ransom, in dollars, demanded by his kid-

nappers. However, Mr. Sivak's whereabouts still remains a mystery. Opposition members in Congress nightly questioned Interior Minister Trocoli regarding the role played by his security forces in this affair. The Jewish community, as in the past, is keeping a very low profile on the whole affair.

Bomb scares in Argentina are the order of the day. The military is very nervous. President Alfonsin recently visited military headquarters in the city of Cordoba; it was only by chance that a policeman found a bomb and averted a catastrophe. The day before I left for the U.S., there was rumor of a military coup.

As usually happens when the economy of a country is bordering on collapse, anti-Semitism springs forth. Some newspaper commentators call the Pink House (the Argentine counterpart of the White House) "Alfonsin's Temple", because a number of Jews have been appointed to high positions in Government and a number of Jewish legislators were elected to Congress. The Argentine foreign debt is one of the largest, amounting to \$55-billion dollars. I heard the United States blamed for this situation: We should not have lent this money to military juntas, say many. There was also a comment that the sorry state of affairs of the country is due to the fact that "Jews do not pay their taxes".



Collection of the Author



Jewish soldiers of Argentina at services during war against England over the Falkland Islands.

During my visit at the Libertad Temple, Rabbi Simon Moguelevsky, its spiritual leader, commented that one element in the Catholic hierarchy maintained a positive dialogue with the Jewish community. His position was that Jews who did not oppose the military during their "dirty war" against the civilians of the Seventy's had nothing to fear. It is estimated that between 2000 and

2500 Jews thought to be against the regime disappeared during that darkest period. A book called "Nunca Mas" (Never Again), which has been translated into many languages, tells of a special National Committee on the Disappearance of People, set up by President Alfonsín. Its pages are ablaze with accounts of torture and humiliation.

One of the most celebrated cases was that of Jacobo Timmerman, editor-owner of *La Opinion*, one of the most influential newspapers. He was jailed for years by the military because some elements in the Army did not like his reportage. No charges were ever levelled against him, yet he was methodically tortured while in captivity. It was only after pleadings of world leaders that he was set free. He was banished from the country and all his property confiscated. After the present constitutional government was elected he was allowed to return; his property was restored, except for his newspaper, which had been sold by the military. After a brief editorship of *La Razon*, a morning daily which he helped to bring out of the red, he retired.

The present Argentine Government, in its zeal to show only civilian patriots on the currency, has been printing paper money with the like-

BANCO CENTRAL DE LA
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA



Domingo Faustino Sarmiento: An openly anti-Semitic president of 1868-1874.

ness of past presidents such as Urquiza and Rivadavia. The highest denomination today, the one hundred Australes—equivalent to 110 dollars—shows the likeness of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, president of Argentina from 1868 through 1874, who was openly outspoken against Jews. He opposed Jewish settlements in Argentina.

Elusive Medals and Numismatic Evidence of Argentine Jewish Settlers Found at Last

For many years I had tried unsuccessfully to find commemorative medals of Judaic origin minted in Argentina. It was only on my recent trip that I was able to trace three of them in private hands and another in the Jewish Museum.



Medal #1 — 35mm, silver-plated copper (in Spanish):

Al Señor
Samuel De A. Levy
Homenaje de sus Amigos
Por su intensa labor
Pro-Hebraismo
Israelita
1919

Translated:

To Mr. Samuel De A. Levy
Homage from his friends
For his intense work
On behalf of Hebrew
And for his outstanding devotion
In Jewish Journalism
1919



Medal #2 — 40mm, silver plated copper, in the shape of a Star of David:

Translated:

Central Committee
of
Jewish Education
in
Argentina
1918



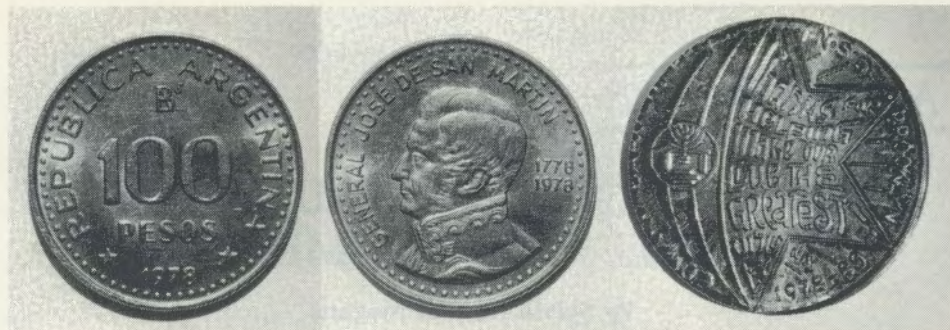
Medal #3 — 25mm, silver plated copper, in the shape of a Star of David:

Translated:

Jewish Sephardic Society
Etz-Ajaim
Rosario de
Santa Fe

Santa Fe is the province where the first Jewish immigrants were settled by Baron De Hirsch's endeavors.

While I visited *Libertad Temple* in Buenos Aires, my host, Rabbi Moguilevsky allowed me to photograph a 59mm copper medal which honored the original settlers in the province of Santa Fe. There were about a dozen such medals, all housed at the



An American-Argentine Overstruck Coin of INS of Brooklyn, 1981.

Temple's museum. The one I was allowed to picture shows the name of its recipient, Jacobo Freidenberg.

The obverse shows a portrait of Baron Maurice De Hirsch—1831-1896, the dates of his birth and death. The obverse shows a woman sitting on a stack of wheat and holding a baby while the man, holding a scythe in his left hand offers a bunch of wheat to the young baby with his right hand. On top: "Jewish Colonization Association." The medal was minted in England in 1924. The *Jewish Colonization Association* was founded in London on August 24, 1891, as a society with a philanthropic aim, with an initial capital of two million pounds sterling, provided by Baron de Hirsch.

An American-Argentine Coin-Medal

On January 28, 1981, the *Israel Numismatic Society of Brooklyn*,

through its outgoing president, marked the occasion by presenting a most unusual overstruck coin to the members present. It was an unprecedented issue; it was the first overstrike by an INS on a coin other than U.S. or Israeli.

The idea was conceived by the writer when visiting Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina. Most of that country's coins and paper money depicted General Jose de San Martin, whose leadership freed Argentina, Chile and Peru from Spanish colonialism. The late New Jersey die-cutter Adam J. Cool overstruck the 100-pesos legal tender cupro-nickel coins showing on the obverse the uniformed bust of General San Martin. Nathan Sobel created the reverse, incorporating the Club's emblem of a stylized Brooklyn Bridge and the seven-branched Menorah of Israel.

**The AINA Educational Library of slides and tapes
is available free to all interested groups.**

Write for a free list and details.

A NEW SERIES

HOW TO COLLECT AND EXHIBIT ISRAELI MONEY & MEDALS

By Sylvia Haffner Magnus

CLASSIFICATION — "WILD LIFE"

Take one from column "A" and one column "B", etc.

You could select one Anniversary Coin, one Hanukka Coin, one Trade Coin, one Banknote and one Medal. This would make an exhibit of 5 different Israeli numismatic items depicting wild life.

You don't need a complete collection of any series to do an exciting "Show & Tell." Try one with four-footed animals: A camel, elephant, panther, etc. Try one with birds

only: A dove, chicken, fighting cock, etc.

There are 39 different items depicting "Wild Life", exclusive of the Zodiac Series. Most of the material can be purchased for under \$10-15, and some much less.

There are 36 CLASSIFICATIONS for Collecting and Exhibiting. In time, this column will give you all of the classifications.

If you find any "Wild Life", I may have missed . . . write me in care of A.I.N.A. and it will be added to the listing.

WILDLIFE

TRADE COINS

A50	1963-1979	"Half-Lira"	Animals in base
A100	1963-1980	"One-Lira"	Animals in base
A500	1978-1979	"Five Lirat"	Lion
AH50	1980-1984	"Half-Sheqel"	Lion

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

H-3	1960	"Henrietta Szold"	Lamb
H-4	1961	"Hero"	Elephant
H-7	1972	"Russian Lamp"	Lions
A-20	1977	"Brotherhood"	Dove

STATE MEDALS

SM-2	1959	"Valour"	Lion
SM-12	1961	"Bar-Mitzvah"	Zodiac
SM-33	1964	"Tel-Aviv Trade Fair"	Flying camel
SM-42	1969	"El Al Airlines"	Dove
SM-44	1971	"Rehovot-Weizmann"	Spirited horse
SM-47	1973	"Israel's 25th Anniv.	Zodiac
SM-56	1978	"Bat-Mitzvah"	Zodiac
SM-77	1983	"Jerusalem of Gold"	Lion
SM-85	1985	"May You Go Safe"	Dove
SM-89	1986	"Nature Reserves"	Ibex, deer, bird



A-500 Lion



BN-18 Lion



SM-2 Lion



H-4 Elephant



CM-41 Serpent



A-20 Dove



SM-44 Horse



SM-95 Dove



CCM-4 Panther

CITY-COIN-MEDALS

CCM-4	1965
CCM-5	1965
CCM-7	1965

"Beit She'an"
"Avdat"
"Jaffa"

Panther
Bird
Whale

HOLY-LAND MEDALS

HLM-5	1984
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"Bethlehem-David"

Lambs



CCM-5 Bird



SM-42 Dove



CM-41 Zodiac



CM-90 Grasshopper



SM-33 Flying camel



CM-23 Camels



HLM-5 Lambs



H-3 Lamb



CCM-7 Whale

COMMISSIONED MEDALS

CM-23	1965	"Public Transportation"
CM-37	1969	"El Al Airlines"
CM-39	1969	"Jerusalem-Restoration"
CM-41	1970	"Israel State Lottery"
CM-60	1973	"Nature Reserves"
CM-80	1976	"Chagall-6th Harp Competition"
CM-85	1976	"Mateh Yehuda Township"
CM-90	1977	"Petah Tikva"
CM-98	1979	"Mexico-Israel Exhibition"
CM-117	1983	"Israel State Lottery"
CM-123	1983	"Tower of David"

Camels
Dove
Lion
Serpent, Zodiac
Ibex
Chicken
Lions
Grasshopper
Serpent-dragon
Zodiac
Lion

BANKNOTES

BN-18	1958	"Five Israeli Lirot"	Lion
SC-1	1984	"Souvenir Card"	Lion

PRESENTATION MEDALS

PM-4	1962	"Medical Society"	Serpent
PM-10	1969	"United Israel Appeal"	Deer
PM-13	1978	"Israel Museum"	Fighting Cock
PM-19	1982	"Pensioners at 75"	Stag

ZODIAC SERIES

ZM-1	1985	"Aries"	Lamb
ZM-2	1985	"Taurus"	Bull
ZM-4	1985	"Cancer"	Crab
ZM-5	1985	"Leo"	Lion
ZM-8	1985	"Scorpius"	Scorpion
ZM-10	1985	"Capricornus"	Goat
ZM-12	1985	"Pisces"	Fish

HOW YOU CAN HELP ISRAEL'S GROWTH THROUGH NUMISMATICS

- Join a INS Club. Then bring a friend, neighbor or relative to meetings to interest him in your hobby.
- If you don't live in or near a city with a club, form an INS Club. Write to AINA for assistance and contacts in your area.
- If you can't form an INS Club, loan this copy of THE SHEKEL to a neighbor or friend.
- Make a talk about Israel Numismatics to your social club, Temple group or to a circle of neighbors. AINA will donate a few issues of THE SHEKEL and some numismatic gifts for your first meeting with youths or adults.
- Call a local coin club and join. Then make a talk about AINA and your Israel coin collection.

BRING IN ONE NEW MEMBER THIS YEAR.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT COINS AND MEDALS CORPORATION, LTD.



IGCAM's first commemorative coin—1958.

Israel began minting its original and beautifully designed commemorative coins in 1958. It was the tenth anniversary of the young state. The idea was to produce a coin with a memorable symbol. The first of the commemorative coins was launched with a symbol no one would ever forget: The menorah, the seven-branched candelabrum, ancient Hebrew symbol.

Miriam Karoly drew the inspiration for the coin knowing that the menorah had appeared on Jewish coins as early as 40-37 BCE on coins of Mattathais Antigonus of the Hasmonean dynasty. This first commemorative coin had a mintage of less than 100,000 (98,051).

There had to be a marketing arm. There had to be a responsible body to oversee the making of coins and medals for Israel. The Bank of Israel had been approached to conduct the necessary operations. After some review, this new operation was entrusted to a Medals and Coins Section attached to the Prime Minister's office. As the activities of this section expanded and the services of artists, manufacturers, and businessmen were needed, the government established, in 1961, the Israel Coins and Medals Company, Ltd. In the late 1963 the company was renamed the Israel Government Coins

and Medals Corporation, Ltd. with all of the shares in the corporation owned by the government.

The corporation is headed by a Director General, responsible to a board of directors which represents the Prime Minister's office, the Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry, the Bank of Israel, and the Government Tourist Corporation.

The corporation is the distributor of the commemorative coins issued by the Bank of Israel and the yearly proof-like sets issued since 1965, as well as the presentation sets issued from 1962 to 1965. It is also the task of the corporation to strike medals in celebration of national and international events, and in honor or in memory of great men and women. The profits from all sales are devoted to the improvement of the landscape and the maintenance and restoration of archaeological sites.

Levi Avrahami was the first Director-General of the corporation serving from 1959 to 1963. Yitzhak Avni was the second director. The present director is Eliezer Shiloni. Under the guidance of these directors, the corporation flourished and the profits from the sale of coins and medals were expended on the preservation and improvement of historical sites, such as:

Caesarea: The Crusader town with its encircling fortified wall was cleared and restored, and the Roman aquaduct and many contemporary buildings, the amphitheatre, and mosaic floors are all now excavated and exposed. New roads give easy access to the several sites.

Acre: Many improvements have been made in this ancient town to bring back some of its former glories. Buildings of the Crusader period were brought to light and their former splendor restored.

The corporation takes pride in having played no small part in bringing about these changes in the preservation and landscaping of historical sites, and its role becomes constantly more important as the number of persons eager to acquire Israel's coins and medals grows.

Although the coins are sold above their nominal face value, and the medals above the intrinsic value of their metallic content, the corporation feels that justification lies in the fact that the coins and medals are issued in strictly limited quantities and the dies are destroyed, insuring no restriking. As a result, the prices of the issues tend to rise as soon as distribution by the corporation has ended.

Any collector of Israel's coins should experience a deep sense of personal satisfaction in being a very real part of the restoration work be-

ing done in Israel, so vital for both Christian and Jew. He is also the possessor of the world's most beautiful modern coins with their momentous themes and noble artistry.

COMPARATIVE CALENDAR		
COMMON	HEBREW YEAR	
1979	5739	ה'תשל"ט
1980	5740	ה'תש"ם
1981	5741	ה'תשמ"א
1982	5742	ה'תשמ"ב
1983	5743	ה'תשמ"ג
1984	5744	ה'תשמ"ד
1985	5745	ה'תשמ"ה
1986	5746	ה'תשמ"ו
1987	5747	ה'תשמ"ז
1988	5748	ה'תשמ"ח
1989	5749	ה'תשמ"ט
1990	5750	ה'תש"ן
1991	5751	ה'תשנ"א
1992	5752	ה'תשנ"ב
1993	5753	ה'תשנ"ג
1994	5754	ה'תשנ"ד
1995	5755	ה'תשנ"ה
1996	5756	ה'תשנ"ו
1997	5757	ה'תשנ"ז
1998	5758	ה'תשנ"ח
1999	5759	ה'תשנ"ט
2000	5760	ה'תש"ס

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NOTE: The Hebrew Year shifts to the following year during September – October at the time of the Jewish New Year (Rosh-Hashana).

DID YOU KNOW ...?

The nickel-size gold aureus was the most valuable coin issued in ancient Rome. It represented 40 days' pay for a common soldier and was worth 25 silver denarii.

The dime-size denarius, the penny of the Bible, was a day's pay for a skilled laborer and was worth two

orichalcum (yellowish copper alloy) sestertii.

The half-dollar-size sestertius was the largest coin issued in ancient Rome. Sestertii are among the most sought after ancient coins today because their great size gave engravers ample room to execute finely detailed portraits of Rome's rulers.



ISRAEL ANNOUNCES 1/2 NEW SHEQEL COIN IN A 2-MILLION LIMITED EDITION

A new and limited issue of the 1/2 New Sheqel coin was introduced into circulation on July 27, 1986 announced the Currency Department of the Bank of Israel.

The new coin was minted in two million pieces and portrays the effigy of the Baron Edmond de Rothschild, known in Israel as the Father of the Yishuv. It is the first coin in the New Sheqel series, and the fourth such coin to carry the effigy of a personality who graced a bank-note no longer in use.

Likenesses of Theodore Herzl (10 Sheqalim), David BenGurion (50 Sheqalim) and Zeev Jabotinsky (100 Sheqalim) were issued within the framework of the Sheqel series.

As in the past issues, the value side of the coin remains identical to the corresponding coin in circulation. The coin's technical specifications remain unchanged as well (alloy: copper 92%, aluminium 6%, nickel 2%; weight: 6.5 grs; diameter: 26 mm; edge: smooth).

The theme (portrait) side is designed in the same pattern as in the three earlier coins and is carved within a background texture composed of the names of the settle-

ments which he helped create in Israel.

Mr. Gabi Neumann designed the coin. The minting was carried out in the s'Rijks Mint, Utrecht, Holland. In Israel, the distribution was carried out through the commercial banks and the offices of the Bank of Israel.

CORRECTION . . .

The award to the INSLA at the May 1986 convention for the best club bulletin of the year was accepted by Donna Sims on behalf of the group. The editor of "The Oracle" is Murray Singer who is assisted by his wife Syd Singer, Assistant Editor.

...

One year ago, *The Shekel* published an unsigned article in the Sept.-Oct. issue, "How to Collect Israel Coins". Inadvertently, the name of the contributor had been separated from the text. We are happy, belatedly, to acknowledge our debt to Robert D. Leonard Jr. of Winnetka, Ill. who has shared his numismatic expertise with *Shekel* readers in the past as well.

Two Sealed Patterns of Jewish Interest

By Peter S. Horvitz

A sealed pattern is a design or example for a piece of official hardware which has been sealed to preserve the design and so that it can serve later as a model, in case the item must be reissued. It is the custom for the government of Great Britain to keep such sealed patterns for official hardware, including items specially designed for its colonies. These colonial pieces are the responsibility of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Two sealed patterns which are obsolete and presumably disposed of, are quite similar in the way they were prepared. Both items bear a printed white cloth tag. This tag is permanently attached to the pattern with green tape affixed with a lead seal, 18-20 millimeters in diameter,

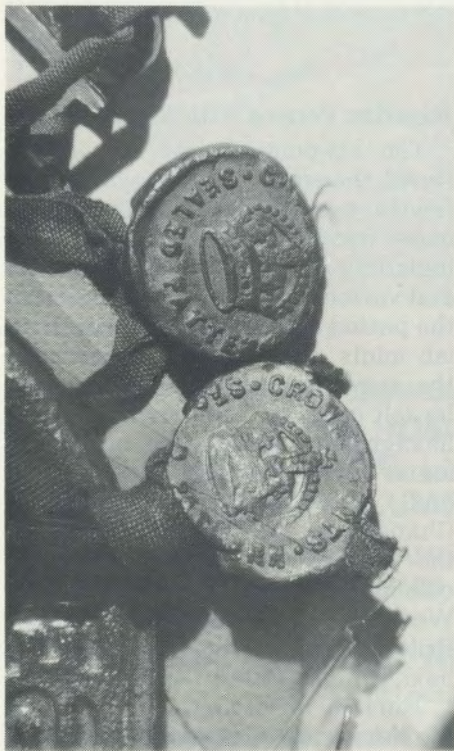
which bears a royal crown and the words "CROWN AGENTS SEALED PATTERN." The tape is very carefully knotted around the badge or badges and passes through metal eyelets in the cloth tag. The information on the front of the tag includes the country and government department for which it was issued; the date when the pattern was sealed; and careful description of the pattern; and a rubber stamp showing when it became obsolete. The tag is preprinted and the necessary information is filled in a neat black pen. On the reverse of the tag are spaces to show when the pattern was checked out by the appropriate governments, presumably for reorders.

Both of the patterns are badges of authority, but authority of quite different kinds. Both patterns are of considerable Jewish interest.

Prison Guard Badges from Cyprus

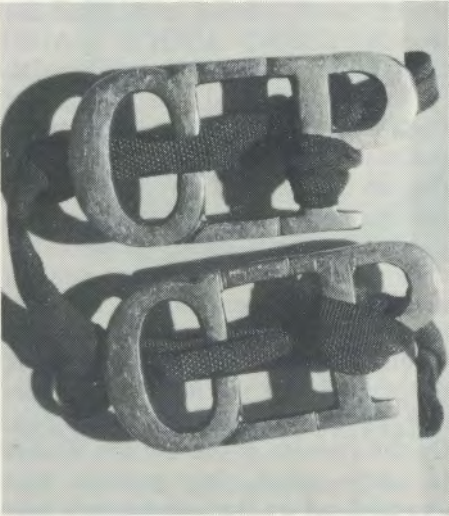
Between 1946 and 1949 some 53,000 Jews were held as prisoners on the then British-controlled island of Cyprus. Their only "crime" had been that they had tried to "illegally" immigrate into the British Mandate of Palestine. This infamous action of the British government has been discussed in *The Shekel* ("Cyprus Canteen Chits" by Sylvia Haffner, March-April, 1983, pp. 58-61) and in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (in the articles "Cyprus" and "Illegal Immigration").

The sealed pattern from Cyprus consists of a pair of white metal collar badges for prison guards. The badges measure 32 millimeters by 16 millimeters. The design consists of the capital letters "CP" (Presumably for "Cyprus Prisons") joined by small bars at top and bottom. The re-



The lead seals for the two patterns.

verse of the badges have two shanks and a connecting pin, by which the badges were to be attached to the collar of the uniform.



Prison guard badges from Cyprus.

This pattern is the property of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, of 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, to whom it must be returned. The label should on no account be removed from the pattern.

Admn. CYPRUS. PATTERN No. 9333

Dept. PRISONS.

Sealed 17/8/1938.

N.B.—Sealed pattern garments are issued to guide make and shape only, and not quality of material.

GROUP "BADGES"

DESCRIPTION BADGE, WHITE METAL (PAIR) "CP" IN 1/8" BLOCK LETTERS

SHANKS 3/4" APART & SPLIT PIN AT BACK.

1 APR 1944

OBsolete

Sizeroll No. _____ Material M.P. _____

Obtained from TRADE Reqn. 6877/20

Cupboard No. _____ Checked CA

G. 91. 10001233

The label for the Cyprus prison pattern.

This pattern was sealed on August 17, 1938. The reverse of the label shows that the badges were re-ordered five times, the last time on October 22, 1957. The pattern was stamped obsolete on April 1, 1966. Cyprus had become independent of Great Britain in 1960. By then the Jewish prisoners held there were only a memory, the last having left for Israel in 1949.



Half penny-sized Royal Mint trial piece of 1957.

Nigerian Pattern with Magen David

The six-pointed star, or Magen David, though usually thought of as a Jewish symbol, has been used on many non-Jewish numismatic items, including many coins of Morocco and various native states of India. In the period after 1948, however, British mints alone seem to have used the symbol outside of a Jewish or Israeli context. They have used the hexagram on test pieces, on the colonial coins of British West Africa, and, after the independence of Ghana from that group in 1958, on the coins of one of the remaining colonies, Nigeria. (Coins of British West Africa, originally Nigeria-British West Africa, first used the hexagram in 1906.)

The item is not unique in its use of the hexagram on a non-Jewish piece or as a symbol of Nigeria.

The item is a badge for a member of the House of Representatives of Nigeria. The badge has a diameter of 88 millimeters and is of brass. On its reverse, which is an incuse of the obverse, it has mounted four shanks which support two pins, which are designed to hold the badge on a chest ribbon. The obverse of the badge is inscribed "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES," this inscription

surrounding the central feature, a large cut-out hexagram.

The House of Representatives of Nigeria came into being in 1952, following Nigeria's first general election in 1951-52. The House of Representatives continued in existence, despite changes in the colonial constitution and the coming of independence in 1960. The House came to an end in January, 1966 with a military take-over of the government.

The tag on this pattern shows that it was sealed on the 8th of December, 1952. This pattern was re-ordered only once. The tag is stamped to show that it became obsolete on January 10, 1966.

This pattern is the property of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, to whom it is returned, and who shall be held to account for its removal from the pattern.

Pattern No. **2927**

Deposited on **12 DEC 1952**

U.S. - Sealed patterns generally are issued to guide make and shape only, and not useful, if material.

DESCRIPTION

PURPOSE: BRASS CROWN, 1/2" DIAMETER,
FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
ROUND NIGERIA
4 SHANKS & 2 PINS

OBsolete
10 JAN 1966

GROUP

Size/ell No. _____ Material M.P. _____

Obtained from **TRADE** Reqd. **60/4/1**

Cupboard No. _____ Checked **4/1**

G.E.T. 2000/10/10 10/10/10

The label for the Nigerian pattern.



Nigerian House of Representatives badge.

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ISRAEL 100 NEW SHEQALIM BANKNOTE ISSUE

By Samuel Lachman, Haifa

A 100 New Sheqalim banknote was placed into circulation in Israel on August 19, 1986. The personality shown on the note is Yizhaq Ben-Zvi, the second president of the State of Israel. He held office from 8 December 1952 until his death on 24 April 1963. In addition to the office of the Presidency, and his political activities, he was an ardent researcher of Israel's past and of the heritage of Oriental Jews.

The note is of the same size (138 x 76 mm) as all other denominations of this series. The main colour is sepia.

The **obverse**: at right, the effigy of Yizhaq Ben-Zvi, with a number of Oriental Jews at his left. To the right of the head, in small Hebrew characters, are the names of nine of his publications. In the right margin (in Hebrew) reading up, is Yizhaq Ben-Zvi 5645-5723 (1885-1963). In the right top corner, in green, is the sign

for the blind, a vertical half circle closed at right. The note has only the signature of the Governor of the Bank, Moshe Mandelbaum.

At the top, the date 1986-5746, the latter in Hebrew. The top left and right bottom corners show the numeral 100. The left bottom corner has the Hebrew inscription "Bank Israel" and "Meah Sheqalim Hadashim". The white part shows a triangle formed of six small triangles in grey. Contrary to all other denominations of this series, this note does not bear guide dots in the white parts.

The **reverse**: main centered feature, the ancient village of Piki'in in Galilee, to which Yizhaq Ben-Zvi devoted much research. The cave of R. Shimeon Bar-Yohay is at right. Near the left margin is a reproduction of an ancient menorah which was discovered in the synagogue of Piki'in. The top right corner shows the numeral 100. The bottom margin has at left 100 NEW SHEQALIM and at right (in Arabic) 100 Sheqel Jedid. The top left corner shows in English and Arabic Bank of Israel. In the lower part of the white field at right, is an inverted triangle formed of six small triangles in orange. The serial numbers are in the left upper part in green, and in the left lower part in black, composed of 10 numerals.

The **watermark**: an effigy of Yizhaq Ben-Zvi, may be seen in the white field of the note (left on obverse, right on reverse). There is a vertical metal security strip to the left of the centre of the note.

Look through: The triangles of the obverse and the reverse, when the note is being held against the light, form a star of David.

The **printers**: John Enschede & Sons, Haarlem, The Netherlands.

The **designer**: The Israeli graphic artist, Mr. Zvi Narkiss.

All motifs appearing on the banknotes issued by the Bank of Israel are selected by the Public Committee for the design of banknotes, coins and commemorative coins, now headed by Mr. Aharon Yadlin. Other members of the Public Committee are Prof. Y. Ben-Arieh, Prof. A. Biran, Mr. J. David, Mr. R. Dayan, Mrs. D. Gad, Mr. D. Genachovsky, Prof. A. Goldreich, Dr. A. Kindler, Mr. G. Lehrman, Mr. A. Mandeal, Mr. F. N. Nakhla, Prof. B. Narkiss, Prof. R. Shehori, Mr. S. Shnitzer, Mrs. H. Zemer and Mr. G. Zifroni.

Elements of the reverse bear special significance including the old synagogue built in 1873; an ancient lamp found in Piki'in which, according to tradition, originates from an ancient synagogue on location dating back to the second century; a cave where according to the legend, Rabbi Shimeon Bar-Yohay and his son Elazar found refuge from their flight from the Romans; and the old carob tree, which, according to the legend, grew up near the cave and sustained Rabbi Shimeon Bar-Yohay and his son.

**PLAN NOW TO SHOW
THIS SHEKEL TO A NEIGHBOR
TO GET A NEW MEMBER FOR AINA**

AINA MEETING HEARS FELLER AT MILWAUKEE ANA CONVENTION



Moe Weinschel, Florence Schook, M. Bram, Ruthann Breitel, Julius Turoff, J.J. Van Grover.

During the ANA Convention, a meeting held for AINA members and friends on August 6, heard Steve Feller speak on "Operation Bernhard." It was a German project that sprung out of the Oranienburg Concentration Camp, first of the German concentration camps. One of the camp's projects was the large-scale counterfeiting of Bank of England notes.

Feller described how the Germans recruited the best printers and engravers out of the concentration camps to do the counterfeiting. Once the Bank of England caught on to the forgeries which were successful at first, they replaced the entire legitimate issue. The counterfeit notes continued to circulate in the Balkans.

Mr. Feller showed slides to describe the various devices that distinguish counterfeit notes from genuine.

In a further meeting Steve Feller, of the Physics Department, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, presented a talk on money of the Lodz Ghetto in Poland during World War II.

The Lodz Ghetto was set up as a detention center for Jewish persons, who were gradually sent to the main death camp at Auschwitz. The ghetto issued its own paper money, signed by "Der Alteste Der Juden" (or the elder of the Jews) who was the governor of the ghetto. The notes replaced regular currency of the nation and were withdrawn after heavy counterfeiting was experienced.



Scattered: [Rear] Steve Feller, Ben Odesser, J.J. Van Grover. Lydia Van Grover, Larry Gentile, Bob Leonard, Bob Greenstein (INS of Ill. President). Foreground: Ruthann Breitel, Morris Bram, AINA President: Florence Schook, president of ANA; Moe Weinschel.



HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ISRAELI CURRENCY TO 1986

By Saul Sugar, M.D.

Detroit

The use of currency in Palestine-Israel developed indirectly out of Theodore Herzl's proposals during the 1st and 2nd Zionist Congresses in 1897 and 1898 to establish a powerful financial instrument for the political and economic realization of Zionism.

The proposal of a "Jewish company" is found in Herzl's *Der Judenstadt* and his *Diaries*. The Jewish Colonial Trust, the first Zionist Bank, was incorporated in London on March 20, 1899. The trust was authorized to capitalize in the amount of 2 million pounds in shares of 1 pound each, but because of Balkan and Russian war losses it took three years for the statutory minimum of 250,000 pounds to be paid up.

The first chairman of the Jewish Colonial Trust was David Wolffsohn of Cologne, one of Herzl's best friends. The Trust incorporated the Anglo-Palestine Company as its subsidiary for operation in Eretz Israel in London in 1902 and opened its first office in Jaffa in 1903. One branch was opened in Whitechapel in 1905.

In 1933 a reorganization of the trust was necessitated by the economic depression and on January 1, 1934 the Trust handed over its bank-

Se nehme jetzt die Jewish Company
in Angriff.
Der erste Congress bedeutete die Bildung
des Society of Jews, gemeinsamer Staat,
welcher sich mit opportunistischen
Modifikationen z. in russisches An-
führung, die Arbeit des nächsten
Jahres ist die Herstellung der
Jewish Company, vollständig indische
Colonialbank genannt.
Die Bank wird in den
Kommenden Monaten die niedrigen
Einbildungskräfte Israels entfließen,
wie die Congress, die die höchsten
ängstigte z. schließlich begünstigt.

Call by Herzl for establishment of the Jewish Colonial Trust.



Herzl's plan led to this Trust certificate.



The Anglo-Palestine Co. Limited was the start of today's Bank Leumi.

ing business to the *Anglo-Palestine Bank* (formerly the *Anglo-Palestine Company*). The bank operated under Turkish rule, under the British mandate, and now operates under Israeli authority. It was incorporated as the *Bank Leumi L'Israel* in 1950 and took over from the *Anglo-Palestine Bank* on May 1, 1951. The *Anglo-Palestine Bank Ltd.* officially withdrew from Israel on May 15, 1948.

The *Anglo-Palestine Bank's* Palestine Currency Board in London issued 22 dated banknotes from 1927 to 1945 in denominations of 500 mils, 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 Palestine pounds. The 500 mil banknotes were issued on September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929, April 20, 1939 and August 15, 1945. The 1 and 5 pound notes were dated September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929, April 20, 1939 and January 1, 1944. The 10 pound notes were dated September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929, September 7, 1939 and January 1, 1944. The 50 pound notes were issued on September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929 and September 7, 1939. The 100 pound notes were dated September 1, 1927, September 30, 1929 and September 10, 1942. In addition to one specimen note only four of these notes are known to exist, so it is very rare.¹

Currency was a problem in late 1947 and early 1948 when the British Mandate for Palestine was slowly deteriorating. The Palestine Currency Board had been in control of currency issues but it made no preparation for currency after the termination of the Mandate. To avoid chaos, the *Anglo-Palestine Bank, Ltd.* increased its cash reserves by some millions of pounds. According to Ernst Lehmann, a director of the *Bank Leumi* of Tel Aviv² who had been in charge of the Currency Issue Department of the *Anglo-Palestine Bank*, the general manager of the Bank, Mr. E. L. Hoffien, went to the

United States early in 1948 to get currency printed in advance.

The American Bank Note Company finally agreed to print the notes in Palestine pounds and to deliver them within six months. They did not add the printer's name to the notes since its directors did not consider the quality of the hurriedly-printed notes to be up to their standards. At first the company said they would be unable to deliver the notes in less than a year and a half but they later agreed to print them for delivery in July 1948. Actual delivery of the notes was finally agreed to by KLM airlines using three Skymasters. The planes flew by way of Amsterdam but, since there were no airports in Israel under Israeli control, the army was requested to secure an old airbase at Ayn Shemer which had been vacated by the English. The base was secured. Following safe landings, the notes were convoyed to Haifa.³

Meanwhile, the *Anglo-Palestine Bank*, fearing a possible run on the bank, arranged to print (secretly at night) some notes on check safety paper. This was done by the Shoshani Printing House in Tel Aviv. The notes were in values of 500 mils, and 1, 5 and 10 Palestine pounds. They totalled 7,465,000 pounds. They were printed in April 1948 in English, Hebrew and Arabic with the denomination "Pound" in English, "Lira" in Hebrew and "Guinea" in Arabic.

The notes were never needed and were not put into circulation. Eleven or twelve sets were kept; all the others were destroyed in September-October 1948. One set was given to the Kadman Museum in Tel Aviv. Three sets were given to Israeli presidents, a few to prominent personalities and to officers of the bank and three were sold in the United States, the first one going to Mr. Arnold H. Gagan⁴ in 1971.

Fractional Currency

MIL DENOMINATIONS

FIRST ISSUE: 1948

Issued by: Government of Israel, The Treasury
 Denomination: Mil 1,000 Mils = 1 Palestine Pound
 Printer: For the Government Printer by E. Levin-Epstein Press, Ltd.
 Date: Without
 Watermark: Without
 Issued-circulation: October, 1948
 Withdrawn: 1950 (remains legal tender).
 Designer: Otte Wallish
 Serial Numbers: Face of note: 50 Mils—black. 100 Mils—red.

1948

FC-1	50 MILS	500,000 printed.	FC-2	100 MILS	1,652,000 printed
Colour:	Red—Series letter <u>A</u>			Green—Series letters <u>A A A A</u>	
Size:	80/48 mm.	<u>A</u>		80/48 mm.	<u>A B C D</u>

FACE: A mosaic pavement of an ancient synagogue. The inscriptions: "Israel" in Hebrew and Arabic in two lines. Below, "Fifty" or One Hundred Mils" in Hebrew and Arabic in two lines. Below, "A. Kaplan (signature) Minister of Finance" in Hebrew and Arabic in two lines. Below, the serial numbers. In each corner the oblique numeral "50 or 100."



BACK: A mosaic of the Torah shrine depicted in the floor of the sixth century CE synagogue at Beit Alpha. On the bottom, the numeral "50 or 100."

No.		Very Fine	Ex. Fine	New
FC-1	50 Mils	\$60.00	\$150.00	\$290.00
FC-2	100 Mils	60.00	150.00	275.00

BN-4

From Israel's Money and Medals by Sylvia Haffner.

The first currency series of banknotes used in Israel was released on August 17, 1948 in denominations of 100 mils, 1, 5, 10 and 50 pounds. The first printing was on April 26, 1948, the last on September 11, 1951. The notes had no watermarks but small metallic security planchettes were incorporated into the paper. Since the State of Israel did not exist at the time arrangements were made, they had to print the clause "*The bank will accept this note for payment in any account*" instead of "*legal tender for payment of any amount*" which was added later. In order to have financial backing for the notes, 5 million pounds of old Palestine currency notes had to be exchanged for Sterling. To save on insurance costs the notes were cut in half, because the Bank of England was required by an 18th century decision of the High Court of England to accept any note when at least half was delivered. The first half was shipped to the bank; after it arrived, the second half was sent.

Fractional currency was introduced by the Israel Treasury in denominations of 50 and 100 prutahs in October 1948 and withdrawn on March 27, 1952. In 1952, 50 and 100 prutah notes were issued on March 27, June 25 and September 30. A total of 33,239,000 50 prutah and 40,481,000 100 prutah notes were printed. A total of 12,528,500 250 prutah notes were printed in November 1953. There were three series: *aleph*, *bet* and *gimmel*. All the *gimmel* series have a *menorah* (candlestick) emblem which is visible with ultraviolet light, while only some of the *aleph* and *bet* series have it. The position of the *menorah* depends on which face of the paper was printed. The left hand *menorahs* are on the obverse side; the right hand ones are on the reverse.⁵

The second Israel Banknote series was issued by the Bank Leumi on June 9, 1952 in the following denominations: 500 prutahs, 1, 5, 10 and 50 pounds. The face of each note was inscribed in Hebrew. The back had English and Arabic. These notes were legal until February 6, 1981.

The third Israel Banknote issue, of 1955, showed landscapes of Israel and was issued at various times: The 500 prutah note showing the ruins of the ancient synagogue at Bir'am in Upper Galilee was issued on August 4, 1955; the 1 lira, showing a landscape, upper Galilee with Jordan and Kibbutz, was issued on 23-26 October 1955; the 5 lira, with farm and mountain, was issued on October 27, 1955; the 10 lira note showing valley of Jezre'el settlements was issued on August 4, 1955 with red numbers and with black numbers in June 1958; the 500 lira note, showing the road to Jerusalem through the Judean Hills, was issued in September 1957 with black numbers and with red numbers in May 1960. By 1980 the notes were no longer legal tender.

The fourth issue, of 1958, showed various Israeli occupations. The ½ lira, showing a girl member of the IDF on the face and the tombs of the Sanhedrin on the back, was issued in Jerusalem on October 18, 1959 and the 1 lira with a fisherman on the face and a mosaic from the ancient synagogue of Isfiya on Mount Carmel on the back, was issued on October 18, 1959 with black numbers, with red numbers in June 1964 and brown numbers in August 1964. The 5 lira shows a laborer on the face and the seal of Shema, the presumed Governor of Meggido, on the back, and the 10 lira, with a scientist on the face and a Dead Sea Scroll on the back, was issued on October 18, 1959 with black numbers. The red numbers of the 10 lira note started in January

1967, the blue in April 1967 and the brown in September 1969. The 50 lira note, showing two young pioneers on the face and a mosaic of a menorah from the ancient synagogue of Nirum in the Negev on the back, was issued with black numbers on September 9, 1960, with red numbers in February 1965, blue numbers in December 1966, green numbers in May 1967 and brown in September 1960.

The fifth issue, of 1968, featured outstanding Jewish personalities. The 5 lira note, with Einstein on the face and the atomic reactor building at Nahal Sorek on the back, appeared with black numbers on January 13, 1972 and with carmine numbers in March 1974. The 10 lira note with Bialik on the front and his home in Tel Aviv on the back appeared on August 6, 1970 with both black and blue numbers and with green numbers in March 1971. The 50 lira issue with Weizmann on the face and the Knesset on the back appeared with black numbers on January 13, 1972 and with blue numbers in October 1976. The 100 lira note with Herzl on the face and emblems of state on the back appeared with black numbers on February 27, 1969, with red numbers in March 1971, black without prefixes in February 1973 and brown numbers in March 1974.

The sixth issue, of 1973, also showed important personalities on the notes. The Szold 5 lira note, showing Hadassah Hospital on Mt. Scopus on the face and the Lions Gate in the old City of Jerusalem on the back, was issued on January 11, 1976. The 10 lira Montefiore note showing the Windmill at Yemen Moshe, Jerusalem on the face and the Jaffa Gate and David's Tower on the back was issued on January 30, 1975. The 50 lira Weizmann note

showing the Vix Library, Rehovot on the face and the Damascus Gate on the back was issued on May 26, 1978. The 100 lira Herzl note showing the entrance to the Mt. Herzl Building on the face and the Zion Gate on the back was issued on March 14, 1975. The 500 lira Ben Gurion note showing the library at Sde Boker on the face and the Golden Gate on the back was issued on May 26, 1977.⁶ All the notes were withdrawn in 1980.

The seventh issue, of 1980, also featuring personalities but with the denominations in sheqels appeared as follows: The 1 sheqel Montefiore note showing the Windmill of Yemen Moshe on the face and the Jaffa Gate and David's Tower on the back; the 5 sheqel Weizmann note showing the library at the Weizmann Memorial on the face and the Damascus Gate on the back; the 10 sheqel Herzl note showing the entrance to the Mt. Herzl Building on the face and the Zion Gate on the back; and the 50 sheqel Ben Gurion note showing the library at Sde Boker and the Golden Gate, were issued on February 24, 1980. The 100 sheqel Jabotinsky note showing an old inn near Binyamini on the face and Herod's Gate on the back was issued on December 11, 1980. The 500 sheqel Rothschild note showing pioneers in period fashion on the face and a vine shrub on the back was issued on December 1, 1982. The 1000 sheqel Maimonides note showing a background of Mishneh on the face and a representation of the Tiberias Menorah on the back was issued on November 17, 1983. The latter shows a printing error in which the Hebrew *Harav* (the rabbi) was spelled HARAR. A 5000 sheqel Eshkol note showing the City of Jerusalem on the face and a water pipe—the National Water Carrier—on the back was released on August 9, 1984. A 10,000 sheqel Meir note showing a Star of David on



5000 Sheqalim Levi Eshkol note of seventh series of 1980.

the face and Let My People Go on the back was issued in 1984.

All changes in currency were brought about by the inflationary trend. Finally, in 1986, the new de-

nomination became the New Sheqel which is 1000 times the value of the old sheqel. The 1000 sheqel Maimonides was reissued—as 1 New Sheqel on May 8, 1986.

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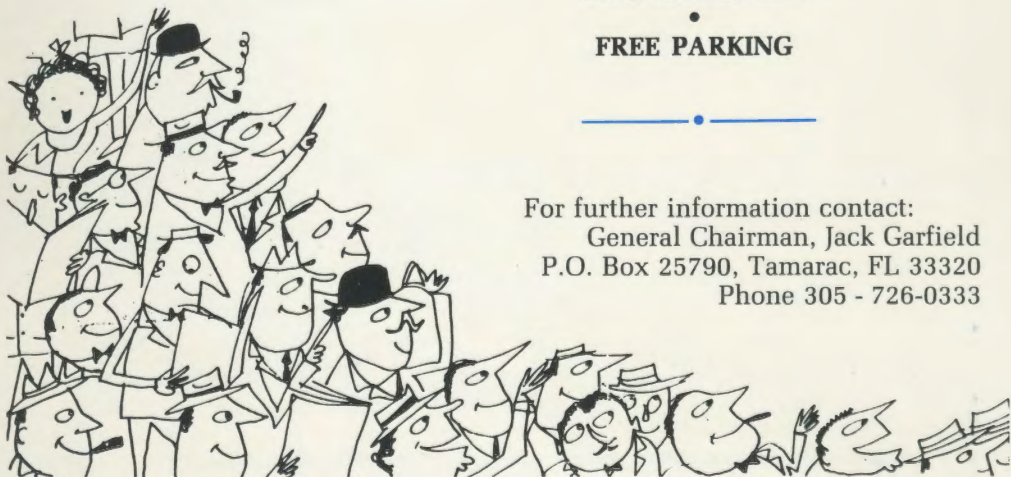
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